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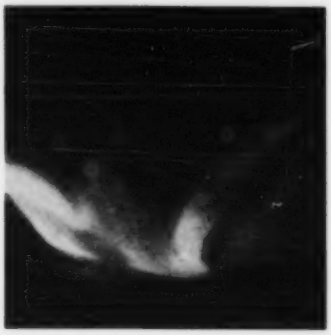
Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for London



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April 2009

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2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for London

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

London

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for London

Did you know that ...

- The Aboriginal population living in the census metropolitan area of London is young and growing. In 2006, 6,200 Aboriginal people lived there, a 10% increase from 2001.
- Nearly half (48%) of Aboriginal people in London were under the age of 25, compared to 32% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- While Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 in London had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (59% versus 68%), Aboriginal people have a greater tendency to return to school later in life than do non-Aboriginal people.
- Aboriginal women in London were more likely than their male counterparts to have completed post-secondary education. Over half of Aboriginal women (56%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education compared to 47% of Aboriginal men. The comparable percentages for the non-Aboriginal population were 62% for women and 60% for men.
- The unemployment rate for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in London was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (8.5% compared to 4.5%). Unemployment rates were higher for women than they were for men.
- In 2006, while Métis men (81.2%) aged 25 to 54 living in London were less likely to be employed than non-Aboriginal men in this age group (86.3%), their employment rate was higher than that of their First Nation male counterparts (77.3%). The employment rates of Métis and First Nations women of core working age were comparable (65.6% and 64.1%, respectively) while that of non-Aboriginal women was 77.1%.
- Even though Aboriginal people in London who worked full-time full-year in 2005 continued to earn less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, the gap is closing. In 2000, Aboriginal people working full-time full-year earned 79% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had increased to 86%.
- The majority of off-reserve First Nations (52%) and Métis (58%) people aged 15 and over living in Ontario rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006.
- Six in ten off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults in Ontario reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. The most commonly reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism, respiratory problems, high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke.

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of London[1]. The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources.

The report focuses on the **Aboriginal identity population**, which refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

The term "First Nations" is used throughout the report to refer to people who identified as North American Indian. The term "Aboriginal population" is used to refer to the Aboriginal identity population.

Setting the context

There were 1,172,790 Aboriginal people in Canada in 2006, accounting for 3.8% of Canada's total population.

In 2006, a total of 242,500 Aboriginal people lived in Ontario representing 2.0% of the provincial population.

There were 6,200 Aboriginal people living in the CMA of London in 2006, making up 1.4% of the city's total population. By way of comparison, Toronto had the largest Aboriginal population (26,575) of any city in Ontario, and Kenora had the largest concentration of Aboriginal people of any city in Ontario (16%).

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in London grew by 10%, from 5,655 to 6,200 people. The First Nations population grew by 4%, while the Métis grew by 38%.

First Nations – largest Aboriginal group in London

In 2006, 4,590 persons identified as First Nations people accounting for nearly three-quarters (74%) of the city's Aboriginal population. Another 1,345 identified as Métis and 80 as Inuit[2]. The Métis accounted for 22% of the Aboriginal population while Inuit accounted for 1%. Another 3% reported multiple or other Aboriginal responses[3].

Of those who identified as First Nations people in 2006, the majority (62%) reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

1. The geographic area covered in this report is the census metropolitan area of London. A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a large urban centre. Census metropolitan areas are formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a large urban area (known as the urban core). A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the urban core. For maps see: http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss2006/Maps/Maps_Cartes/CMACACT/ON/CMAT555-B.pdf
2. While the Census count for Inuit in London is provided here, data for other characteristics are not included because of the small number of Inuit counted in the census metropolitan area.
3. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being Registered or Treaty Indian and/or member of an Indian band or First Nation without reporting an Aboriginal identity.

About the data sources

The census provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The most recent census was on May 16, 2006.

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The survey provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and those aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada (excluding reserves).

It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Census data used in this article for First Nations people, Métis and Inuit are based on the single responses only. Total Aboriginal identity population counts include people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and/or those who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey data represent a combination of both the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations.

Data have been provided for the total Aboriginal identity population and in some cases they have been broken down by Aboriginal group, sex and age group. For Aboriginal groups where the census count of the population aged 15 years and over is 200 or less, only the census count has been provided. No further data are shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

A young population

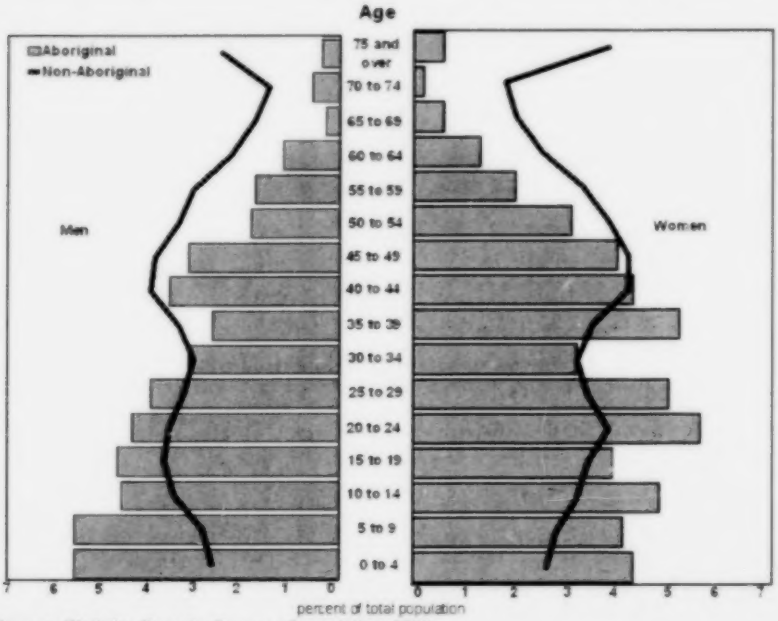
The Aboriginal population living in London is younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, the median age[4] of the Aboriginal population in London was 26.6 years, compared to 38.6 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2006, nearly half (48%) of Aboriginal people were under the age of 25, compared to 32% of non-Aboriginal people. Further, only 3% of Aboriginal people were 65 years and over, compared to 13% of the non-Aboriginal population. Nearly three in ten (29%) Aboriginal people in London were under the age of 15, compared to 18% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (chart 1). For more details, see table 1 in the appendix.

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 2.2% of the city's children. About one-third (32%) of the First Nations population was 14 years of age and under, compared to 19% of Métis.

4. The median age is the point where exactly one-half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

Chart 1
Population pyramid for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, London, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Aboriginal children more likely than non-Aboriginal children to live with a lone parent

In 2006, 49% of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under lived with both parents. Compared with their non-Aboriginal peers, Aboriginal children were more likely to live with a lone mother (43% versus 16%), a lone father (6% versus 3%), a grandparent (with no parent present) (1.4% versus 0.3%) or with another relative (1.4% versus 0.5%) (see table 2 in the appendix).

Aboriginal youth less likely to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in London had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (59% versus 68%). However, Aboriginal people have a greater tendency to return to school later in life than do non-Aboriginal people. One in four (25%) Aboriginal people 35 years of age or older were attending school in 2006, compared to 14% of non-Aboriginal people in the same age group (see table 3 in the appendix).

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that among the off-reserve Aboriginal population in Ontario, men and women had different reasons for not completing high school. For young Aboriginal men aged 15 to 34, the most commonly reported reason was 'wanted to work', 'pregnancy/taking care of children' topped the reasons provided by Aboriginal women in the same age group.

Majority of Aboriginal women have completed post-secondary education

Over half of Aboriginal women (56%) aged 25 to 64 living in London in 2006 had completed a postsecondary education. In comparison, less than half (47%) of Aboriginal men in this age group had postsecondary credentials as did 60% of non-Aboriginal men and 62% of non-Aboriginal women. Postsecondary eduation includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree. Aboriginal men were as likely as non-Aboriginal men to have trade or college credentials. However, Aboriginal women were more likely than non-Aboriginal women to have completed their post-secondary schooling at a trades school or college. Non-Aboriginal people of both sexes were more likely than Aboriginal people to have a university degree (see text table 1).

In 2006, nearly three in ten (28%) Aboriginal men and one in five (18%) Aboriginal women 25 to 64 years of age had less than a high school education, compared to 14% and 12%, respectively of their non-Aboriginal male and female counterparts.

Text table 1
Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, London, 2006

Level of education	Aboriginal population		Non-Aboriginal population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	28.5	18.4	13.6	11.7
High school	24.3	25.6	26.6	25.9
Total postsecondary	47.2	55.6	59.9	62.4
Trades	15.4	10.4	11.7	6.2
College	21.0	31.1	22.5	28.6
University certificate or diploma below bachelor[1]	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.6
University degree (at bachelor's level or above)	8.6	11.8	22.5	24.0

1. The overall quality of data for the "Highest certificate, diploma or degree" variable in the 2006 Census is acceptable. However, users of data from the category "university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level" should be aware that the 2006 Census showed unexpected growth in this category, compared with 2001. We recommend users interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details, see http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm.

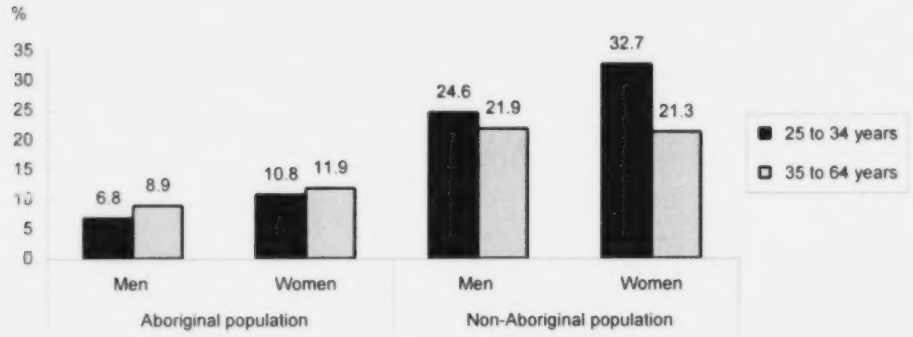
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Aboriginal women in London more likely to obtain a university degree than their male counterparts

Aboriginal women in London were more likely than Aboriginal men to have a university degree regardless of their age group. One in ten (11%) Aboriginal women aged 25 to 34 reported having a university degree, in the 2006 Census, compared to 7% of their male counterparts. (This includes all certificates, diplomas or degrees at the bachelor's level or above.) Furthermore, 12% of Aboriginal women aged 35 to 64 had a university degree compared to 9% of Aboriginal men in this age group (see chart 2).

Regardless of their age group or sex, Aboriginal people living in London in 2006, were less likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to have a university degree.

Chart 2
Percentage of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 25 to 34 and 35 to 64 years of age with a university degree, London, 2006

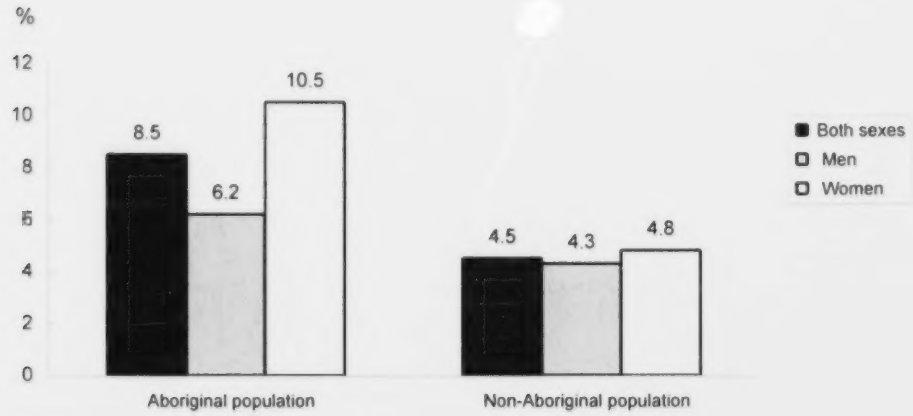


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Higher unemployment rates

In 2006, the unemployment rate[5] for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in London was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (8.5% compared to 4.5%). Unemployment rates were higher for women than they were for men, for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations.

Chart 3
Unemployment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex, London, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Unemployment rates were higher for London's young people. In 2006, 19.8% of First Nations youth aged 15 to 24 years were unemployed, as were 22.7% of Métis youth, and 13.5% of non-Aboriginal youth (see table 4 in the appendix).

5. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day (May 16, 2006).

Métis men more likely to be employed than First Nations men

Another measure of labour market performance is the employment rate[6]. In 2006, while Métis men (81.2%) aged 25 to 54 living in London were less likely to be employed than non-Aboriginal men in this age group (86.3%), their employment rate was higher than their First Nation male counterparts (77.3%). The employment rates of Métis and First Nations women of core working age were comparable (65.6% and 64.1%, respectively) while that of non-Aboriginal women was 77.1% (see table 5 in the appendix).

Aboriginal people less likely to be working full-time full-year

One third (33%) of Aboriginal people living in London were working full-time full-year[7] in 2005, compared to 40% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Men were more likely than women to be full-time full-year workers in 2005. Over one-third (37%) of Aboriginal men and almost one-half (47%) of non-Aboriginal men worked full-time full-year compared to 29% of Aboriginal women and 33% of non-Aboriginal women.

Métis men (41%) in the London labour force were more likely than First Nations men (36%) to be working full-time full-year in 2005. The percentages among women were similar for First Nations women (29%) and Métis women (30%) (see text table 2).

Text table 2
Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, London, 2005

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	32.8	36.9	29.1
First Nations people[1]	31.7	35.6	28.8
Métis[1]	35.2	40.5	30.1
Non-Aboriginal population	39.7	47.0	33.0

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

6. The employment rate refers to the number of employed people, in a given group, as a percentage of the total population in that group.
7. The term 'full-year full-time workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.

Occupations in 'sales and services' most prevalent

In studying the labour market of a given area, it is helpful to examine its occupational[8] make-up. In 2006, the most common occupational category[9] for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour forces in London was 'sales and service'. Although occupations in sales and service were most prevalent for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, Aboriginal people were more likely to hold these jobs (32% versus 24%). This was true for both men and women.

The kinds of jobs people hold differ for men and women. For example, men were much more likely than women to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and rel ted occupations'. Women were more likely than men to work in 'business, finance and administrative' occupations. This holds true for both the Aboriginal and the non-Aboriginal populations in London.

In 2006, Aboriginal men in London were more likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to work in 'occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities' (18% compared to 11%). Aboriginal women were less likely than non-Aboriginal women to work in 'business, finance and administrative' occupations (20% compared to 26%) (see table 6 in the appendix).

Earnings gap closing

In 2000, the median earnings[10] of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in London (measured in 2005 dollars) were $33,837. By 2005, this had increased to $36,807. Even though Aboriginal people who worked full-time full-year in 2005 continued to earn less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, the gap is closing. In 2000, Aboriginal people in London working full-time full-year earned 79% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had increased to 86% (see table 7 in the appendix).

Total income lower for Aboriginal people

The census collects a number of measures of income that help in understanding the economic situation of a population. Earnings data have been provided above for the population working full-time full-year in 2005. It is also useful to look at total income[11] as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, one in five (20%) Aboriginal people with income in London had a ***total*** income of $40,000 or over compared to about one-third (34%) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2005 Aboriginal women had the lowest median income ($17,464), whether compared to Aboriginal men ($20,875) or to non-Aboriginal men ($35,067) or non-Aboriginal women ($22,531) (see table 8 in the appendix).

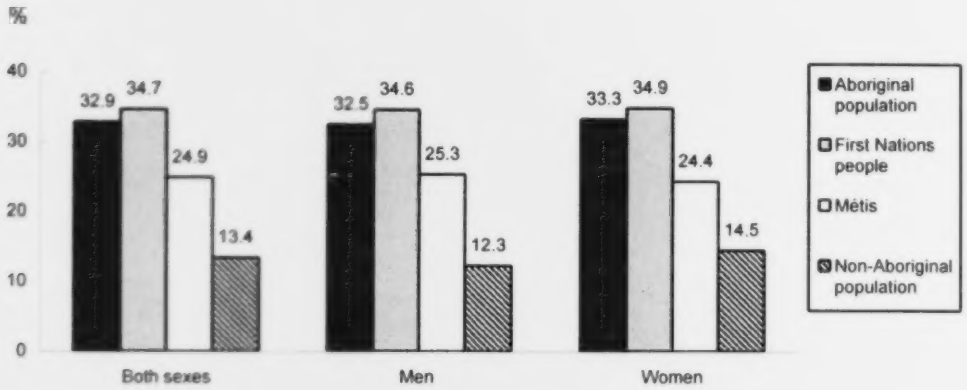
In understanding these data, it is important to note that, in London, 6% of the Aboriginal population 15 and over and 4% of the their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005 (data not shown).

8. Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.
9. Occupations contained within the categories can cover a broad range of skill levels. For example, the business and finance occupation category includes professional occupations requiring a university degree, as well as clerical occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent.
10. Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.
11. Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total), net farm income, net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs, other money income.

One-third of Aboriginal people in London living below the low-income cut-off

Statistics Canada uses the concept of low-income cut-off (LICO)[12] to indicate an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In 2005, in London one-third (33%) of Aboriginal people were living under the LICO, compared to 13% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, 45% of Aboriginal children (aged 14 years and under) in London were living under the LICO, compared to 17% of non-Aboriginal children (data not shown). These data are based on the ***before tax*** LICO.

Chart 4
Proportion of persons living below the before-tax low income cut-off by Aboriginal identity group and sex, London, 2005



Note: First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

More than half of London's Aboriginal population moved at least once between 2001 and 2006

The Census counts people where they are living on one particular day. On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census) there were 6,200 Aboriginal people living in the census metropolitan area of London. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in London at some point during the year, but only those who were living in London on that particular day[13].

When looking at the Census population counts, it is important to remember that many people move between communities – for example, someone might move from a reserve community to a large city and back again within the same year. In London, in 2006, 40% of the Aboriginal population had lived at the same address five years ago, compared to 56% of the non-Aboriginal population. From 2001 to 2006, almost four in ten (38%) Aboriginal people had moved at least once within London, and the rest (22%) had moved to London from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, or a reserve, or a rural area (see table 9 in the appendix).

When asked on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey why they moved to their current city, town or community, most off-reserve Aboriginal people in Ontario reported family related reasons, followed by work-related reasons.

12. The low-income cut-off is a statistical measure of the income threshold level below which Canadians are estimated to devote at least one-fifth more of their income than the average family to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. For the 2005 matrix of low income before-tax cut-offs and additional information, please refer to the *2006 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue no. 92-566-X.
13. For example, students who return to live with their parents during the year are included at their parents' address, even if they lived elsewhere while attending school or working at a summer job.

One in eight live in homes needing major repairs

In London, about one in eight (12.4%) Aboriginal people lived in homes requiring major repairs[14] in 2006, compared to 16.0% in 2001. In comparison, the share of London's non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was 6.1% in 2006 and 6.7% in 2001.

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded[15] homes was 2.4% in 2006 up from 1.9% in 2001. The comparable rates for the non-Aboriginal population were 1.9% in 2006 and 1.8% in 2001 (see table 10 in the appendix).

Majority report being healthy

The majority of off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults (the population aged 15 and over) living in ***Ontario***[16] rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006. When asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 52% of the off-reserve adult First Nations population and 58% of Métis adults gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good. A further 26% of First Nations adults and 25% of the Métis adult population reported that their health was good.

Six in ten adults live with one or more chronic conditions

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also inquired about chronic conditions[17] that had been diagnosed by a health professional. Six in ten of off-reserve First Nations (60%) and Métis (59%) adults living in ***Ontario*** reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Among the First Nations adult population, the most frequently reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism (25%), respiratory problems[18] (22%) and high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (22%). Among the Métis, arthritis or rheumatism was the most commonly reported condition affecting 24% of adults followed by high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (23%) and respiratory problems (22%).

14. Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgment of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.
15. Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.
16. Data on health is not available for the census metropolitan area (CMA) of London so provincial level data has been provided.
17. Chronic conditions were those that had lasted or were expected to last six months or more and had been diagnosed by a health professional.
18. Respiratory problems include asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Further Statistics Canada Products Related to Aboriginal Peoples

The following list provides links to several products related to the Aboriginal peoples from the 2006 Census of Population, the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS):

2006 Census of Population

Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: Findings
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/aboriginal/index.cfm

2006 Census: Highlight tables
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/hlt/index-eng.cfm

2006 Census Topic Based Tabulations – Aboriginal peoples
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/SubTopics.cfm?Temporal=2006&APATH=3&THEME=73&FREE=0&GRP=1

Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006 Census
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/aboriginal/Index.cfm?Lang=E

2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey

Analytical Articles
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/SB-as-sa.cfm?lang=eng

2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children, Youth and Adults
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?Lang=eng

Appendix

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, London, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	**100.0**	**47.8**	**52.2**	**100.0**	**48.5**	**51.5**
0 to 4	9.9	5.6	4.3	5.3	2.7	2.6
5 to 9	9.7	5.6	4.1	5.7	2.9	2.8
10 to 14	9.4	4.6	4.8	6.7	3.5	3.2
under 15	**29.0**	**15.8**	**13.2**	**17.8**	**9.1**	**8.6**
15 to 19	8.6	4.7	3.9	7.0	3.7	3.4
20 to 24	10.1	4.4	5.7	7.5	3.6	3.8
under 25	**47.7**	**24.9**	**22.7**	**32.2**	**16.4**	**15.8**
25 to 29	8.9	3.9	5.0	6.6	3.3	3.4
30 to 34	6.5	3.2	3.2	6.4	3.1	3.2
35 to 39	7.8	2.7	5.2	6.8	3.4	3.5
40 to 44	7.8	3.6	4.1	8.2	4.0	4.2
45 to 49	7.2	3.2	4.0	8.1	3.9	4.2
50 to 54	5.1	1.9	3.2	7.2	3.4	3.8
55 to 59	3.8	1.8	2.0	6.4	3.1	3.3
60 to 64	2.4	1.1	1.3	4.8	2.3	2.5
65 and over	**2.8**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**13.3**	**5.7**	**7.6**
65 to 69	1.0	0.3	0.6	3.8	1.8	2.0
70 to 74	0.9	0.6	0.2	3.2	1.5	1.8
75 and over	**1.0**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**6.3**	**2.5**	**3.8**

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 2
Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, London, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total - children 14 years and under	100.0	100.0
Total living with at least one parent	97.2	99.1
Living with two parents[1]	48.5	81.0
Living with a lone mother	42.6	15.6
Living with a lone father	5.9	2.5
Total living with a grandparent (no parent present)	1.4	0.3
Total living with another relative	1.4	0.5
Total living with non-relatives	0.0	0.1

1. "Living with two parents" includes those living with step-parents. Information on step-parents is not available separately.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 3
School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by sex and age group, London, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total - 15 and over	25.1	22.2	27.4	18.8	18.8	18.8
15 to 24	58.9	57.1	60.5	67.5	65.5	69.5
25 to 34	13.6	6.9	19.4	19.2	19.2	19.1
35 to 44	14.5	10.1	18.3	9.8	8.9	10.8
45 and over	10.9	9.3	13.6	4.3	3.9	4.6

Note: A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years or over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 4
Unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years, by sex and population group, London, 2006

Population groups	Both Sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	20.1	19.4	19.4
First Nations people[1]	19.8	23.1	19.6
Métis[1]	22.7	16.0	26.3
Non-Aboriginal population	13.5	13.3	13.6

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.
Note: The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day (May 16, 2006).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 5
Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, London, 2006

Population groups	Both Sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	70.2	78.7	63.8
First Nations people[1]	68.9	77.3	64.1
Métis[1]	73.4	81.2	65.6
Non-Aboriginal population	81.6	86.3	77.1

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.
Note: The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population, in that particular group.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 6
Occupational distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour force 15 years of age or older, London, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management	6.3	9.1	3.7	8.8	10.8	6.7
Business, finance and administrative	13.1	5.8	19.7	17.5	9.6	26.0
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	3.8	3.3	4.1	5.7	8.4	2.8
Health	6.1	0.7	11.5	7.1	2.9	11.7
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	8.9	4.3	13.2	9.4	6.2	12.9
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	0.7	1.1	0.0	2.4	2.0	2.9
Sales and service	31.8	26.8	36.6	24.1	19.9	28.7
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	14.5	26.4	3.4	14.2	25.6	2.0
Occupations unique to primary industry	2.6	4.7	0.7	2.5	3.7	1.3
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	12.2	17.8	7.1	8.1	10.9	5.0

Note: Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 7
Median earnings, in 2005 constant dollars, of full-time full-year earners by population group, London, 2000 and 2005

Sex	2000		2005	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars			
Both sexes	33,837	42,636	36,807	42,794
Men	37,796	48,241	43,252	48,436
Women	31,459	35,875	32,423	37,307

Notes: Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. The earnings in 2000 and 2005 are calculated in constant dollars for the year 2005.

Full-time full-year earners worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 8
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age or older with income, London, 2005

Median income and distribution	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Population 15 yeas and over with an income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $20,000	53.2	49.7	55.9	38.0	30.1	45.2
$20,000 to $39,999	27.1	23.7	29.6	28.5	26.1	30.7
$40,000 and over	19.8	26.9	14.5	33.6	43.8	24.1
Median income ($)	$18,292	$20,875	$17,464	$27,989	$35,067	$22,531

Note: Median income (of individuals) - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. In this report, the term "income" refers to the total money income received from various sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 9
Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age or older, by sex, London, 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age or older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived at same address (dwelling) 5 years ago	39.7	39.8	39.7	56.2	56.3	56.1
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	38.0	36.3	39.4	27.3	27.3	27.2
Lived in a different community	22.3	23.9	20.9	16.6	16.4	16.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 10
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, London, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.9
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	16.0	6.7	12.4	6.1

Notes: Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.
Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgement of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.